CLAIMS

1. A method of administering a drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a CYP2D6 inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to a human in need of the intended pharmaceutical activity of such drug, wherein said drug and said CYP2D6 inhibitor are not the same compound.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor containing a primary, secondary or tertiary alkylamine moiety or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A method according to claim 1 wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is an NMDA receptor antagonist containing a primary, secondary or tertiary alkylamine moiety or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. A method according to claim 1 wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is a neurokinin-1 (NK-1) receptor antagonist containing a primary, secondary or tertiary alkylamine moiety or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A method according to claim 1 wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is a tricyclic antidepressant containing a primary, secondary or tertiary alkylamine moiety or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is (2S,3S)-2-phenyl-3-(2-methoxy-5-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)methylamino-piperidine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is (1S, 2S)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-1-propanol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is sunipetron or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is selected from the group consisting of mequitazine, tamsulosin, oxybutynin, ritonavir, iloperidone, ibogaine, delavirdine, tolteridine, promethazine, pimozide, epinastine, tramodol, procainamide,

methamphetamine, tamoxifen, nicergoline, fluoxetine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

10. A method according to claim 1, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is selected from the group consisting of alprenolol, amiflamine, amitriptyline, aprindine, brofaromine, buturalol, cinnarizine, clomipramine, codeine, debrisoquine, desipramine, desmethylcitalopram, dexfenfluramine, dextromethorphan, dihydrocodine, dolasetron, encainide, ethylmorphine, flecainide, flunarizine, fluvoxamine, guanoxan, haloperidol, hydrocodone, indoramin, imipramine, maprotiline, methoxyamphetamine, methoxyphenamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, metoprolol, mexiletine, mianserin, minaprine, procodeine, nortriptyline, N-propylajmaline, ondansetron, oxycodone, paroxetine, perhexiline, perphenazine, phenformine, promethazine, propafenone, propanolol, risperidone, sparteine, thioridazine, timolol, tomoxetine, tropisetron, venlafaxine, zuclopenthixol, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

11. A method according to claim 1, wherein the CYP2D6 inhibitor is quinidine, ajmalacine or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

12. A method according to claim 1, wherein the CYP2D6 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sertraline, venlafaxine, dexmedetomidine, tripennelamine, premethazine, hydroxyzine, halofrintane, chloroquine, moclobemide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

13. A method according to claim 1, wherein the CYP2D6 inhibitor is St. John's ~~wort, or an extract or constituent thereof.~~

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising:

(a) a therapeutically effective amount of a drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

(b) an amount of a CYP2D6 inhibitor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, that is effective in treating the disorder or condition for which the drug referred to in "a" is intended to treat; and

(c) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

wherein said drug and said CYP2D6 inhibitor are not the same compound.

15. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is (2S,3S)-2-phenyl-3-(2-methoxy-5-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)methyl-aminopiperidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is sunipetron or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

17. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is (1S, 2S)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-1-propanol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

18. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is selected from the group consisting of mequitazine, tamsulosin, oxybutynin, ritonavir, iloperidone, ibogaine, delavirdine, tolteridine, promethazine, pimozide, epinastine, tramodol, procainamide, methamphetamine, tamoxifen, nicergoline, fluoxetine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

19. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the drug for which the major clearance mechanism in humans is CYP2D6 mediated oxidative biotransformation is selected from the group consisting of alprenolol, amiflamine, amitriptyline, aprindine, brofaromine, buturalol, cinnarizine, clomipramine, codeine, debrisoquine, desipramine, desmethylcitalopram, dexfenfluramine, dextromethorphan, dihydrocodine, dolasetron, encainide, ethylmorphine, flecainide, flunarizine, fluvoxamine, guanoxan, haloperidol, hydrocodone, indoramin, imipramine, maprotiline, methoxyamphetamine, methoxyphenamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, metoprolol, mexiletine, mianserin, minaprine, procodeine, nortriptyline, N-propylajmaline, ondansetron, oxycodone, paroxetine, perhexiline, perphenazine, phenformine, promethazine, propafenone, propanolol, risperidone, sparteine, thioridazine, timolol, tomoxetine, tropisetron, venlafaxine, zuclopenthixol and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the CYP2D6 inhibitor is quinidine, ajmalacine or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

21. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the CYP2D6 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sertraline, venlafaxine, dexmedetomidine, tripennelamine, premethazine, hydroxyzine, halofrintane, chloroquine, moclobemide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

22. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the CYP2D6 inhibitor is St. John's wort, or an extract or constituent thereof.